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"We favor an international agreement for the limitation of naval forces. Pending such agreement, and as the best means of preserving peace, we pledge ourselves to maintain for the present the policy of building two battleships a year."

One could wish that, instead of adding the pledge to maintain for the present the policy of building two battleships a year, the Progressive platform-makers had had the insight and courage to add the logical sequence of their admirable declaration in regard to an international agreement for the limitation of naval forces, viz., "and we pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to bring about such an agreement at the earliest possible day." That would have given the party a truly progressive plank on which to stand. The two-battleship rider is retrogressive. The party has thereby pledged itself to a policy in regard to battleships which, if it by any chance should ever come into power, would neutralize very largely its desires and efforts in the direction of limitation of naval forces. The addition of two battleships a year to the navy will make the big-navy plague more and more difficult to extirpate. Big battleships and the spirit out of which friendly agreements and peace come have nothing in common.

International Students' Convention at Göttingen.

The growth of international sentiment and of international organization among the students of the German universities in the last two years is something noteworthy. The German universities have for half a century been pre-eminently the resort of students from all nations; but the international movement itself has become strong in Germany more recently than in the other great nations, for the reason undoubtedly that Germany is herself a new nation in the modern sense. There is much ground, however, for thinking that now that the movement has once taken strong hold of the scholars and youth of Germany, its development there may be more rapid and more thorough than anywhere else; and the significance of this for the family of nations would certainly be very great. The exchange professorships at Berlin, the international influence of such men as Professor Lamprecht and Professor Ostwald at Leipsic, and the rapid extension throughout all Germany of the new Society for Völkerverständigung, inspired and controlled largely by professors in the various universities, have undoubtedly done much to affect the thought and feeling of the great student body; but it is really a young American scholar, Dr. George W. Nasmyth, of Cornell University, carrying on his higher studies in Germany, who has given the direct impulse leading to the organization in several universities of international clubs like those already existing in some thirty of our own American universities. Young Nasmyth was the leading spirit in the great Cosmopolitan Club at Cornell, which now has 300 members, and, carrying his enthusiasm to Germany, he prompted the organization of an international club among the Berlin students, which quickly

attained a membership of two hundred. Similar clubs have been established through his initiative in Leipsic, Munich, and Göttingen, and the last week in July there was held in Göttingen a general convention of students from all of these clubs, to discuss the various aspects of the international movement and perfect plans for larger activities in the German universities, in several other of which efforts looking to the formation of international clubs are already under way. The program of this Göttingen students' convention, which has just come to hand here, is most interesting. The social side of things has good emphasis, excursions as far as to Cassel and Eisenach being included; but the striking thing about the program is the serious and definite work for the development of internationalism among the students which it outlines. To Americans the choice of Göttingen as the place for such an international convention is doubly interesting, because it was to Göttingen that American students first repaired in considerable numbers when the movement of our students to the German universities began, now nearly a century ago. It is with Göttingen that the names of Everett, Ticknor, Bancroft, Cogswell, Longfellow, and Motley are all associated. There is prominent reference to these American associations with Göttingen in the program of the recent convention, and the issue of the Göttingen students' journal, which comes at the same time, contains a thorough and most interesting article by Dr. Nasmyth, surveying the development of the international students' movement, which it is to be hoped may be put into English and given circulation here, for we have seen no better account of what is certainly one of the most promising movements of the time.

Editorial Notes.

The Geneva Peace Congress. The dispatches from Geneva say that big preparations are in progress for the Nineteenth International Peace Congress, which is to open there on the 23d of this September and continue during the week. By that time the rush of tourist travel will be over, and "the entire community is laying itself out to give the hundreds of delegates a bumper time in the 'playground of Europe.'" A specially attractive entertainment and excursion program is in preparation. We are sorry that, because of the lateness of the date, the attendance of delegates from the United States will be very much reduced. Several of the peace societies in this country have appointed delegates, but most of them cannot be in Europe so late. Hon. Richard Bartholdt, of the House, and Hon. Theodore E. Burton, of the Senate, have both gone over to attend the Interparliamentary Conference, which opens on the 18th, but neither of them expects to be able to stay for the Peace Congress. Among those who will attend the congress from this side are Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society; Mr. William H. Short, secretary of the New York Peace Society; Mrs. Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League; Mrs. Violet

Huntington Blair, of North Carolina; Mr. Daniel G. Crandon, of Boston; Rev. Stanley Van Eps, of New York; Mr. Victor H. Duras, of New York; Miss Anna B. Eckstein, of Boston, and Benjamin F. Trueblood and Miss Trueblood, of Washington. Secretary Trueblood and daughter will sail from New York on the "St. Louis" on the 7th inst., and will arrive in Geneva in time to look in on the Interparliamentary Conference and have a few days of rest before the Peace Congress opens. They will return on the "St. Paul," leaving Cherbourg on the 5th of October and arriving home about the 13th.

The Peace Centenary.

William B. Howland, of the *Outlook*, New York, Peace Centenary Commissioner, was in London the early part of August discussing with members of the British committee the plans for the celebration. Thence he went to Ghent with Mr. Brittain, of the British committee, to arrange for a dinner there on Christmas Eve, 1914, in duplication of the dinner given in 1814 in celebration of the signing of the treaty. Mr. Howland has had several interviews with the Canadian Premier, Mr. Borden, in reference to the part which Canada will take in the celebration. Mr. Borden promises his hearty co-operation. The British committee will open its campaign in behalf of the celebration about the 1st of November, under the leadership of Earl Grey, its president. Many well-known and influential Englishmen have accepted membership on the committee. It seems now that adequate provision will be made for the appropriate observance of the closing of the century of peace among English-speaking peoples. This observance ought to be, and we hope will be, made the beginning of an era of "eternal peace."

Christiania C. E. Convention.

A great Christian Endeavor Convention was recently held in Christiania, Norway, and attended by nine hundred delegates from all parts of the continent of Europe. The meetings, some of which were attended by from three to five thousand persons, were full of enthusiasm and marked by a spirit of brotherhood and fellowship which has rarely been known on the continent. Representatives of the different nationalities met and fraternized under a common banner—Britons, Northmen, Finns, Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, French, Spaniards, Swiss, Hungarians, etc. One of the most important sessions of the convention was devoted to the subject of international arbitration and peace. It was addressed by Dr. Ragnvald Moe, secretary of the Nobel Institute, whose address made a profound impression. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention:

"The European Christian Endeavor Convention in Christiania, 1912, requests all the National Christian Endeavor Unions to present a petition to their respective governments and parliaments that the movement for arbitration in all conflicts between the nations, and mediation in all controversies at home, be promoted more energetically than ever, so that the Prince of Peace, Jesus Christ, may reign over the nations, and the growth of His kingdom be furthered among all men."

Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder and president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, writes us that he believes that the Christian Endeavor Unions of the different countries will carry out the recommendation of the convention, and will exert their utmost influence to further the cause of peace among the nations of the Old World. Nearly all the European countries are now thoroughly organized along Christian Endeavor lines, and the young people in the societies are being steadily educated not only in their large conventions, but also in their local societies, to do their part in promoting the peace of the world. What this remarkable organization of young people has grown to be and has done in the three decades of its existence makes one thrill with the thought of what it may help to *finish* in the coming generation.

British National Peace Council.

At a special meeting of the British National Peace Council, held on July 31 and presided over by A. G. C. Harvey, M. P., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, 1. That the members of the National Peace Council, having considered the statement made in the House of Commons on July 22, and the speeches of ministers, express their deep dissatisfaction at the failure of diplomacy to bring about a more rational condition of international relationships. They cannot but attribute this failure in part to the fact that international agreements, originally intended to remove differences and to be the forerunner of similar agreements with other powers, have resulted in the antagonistic grouping of the European nations.

"Whilst hearing with satisfaction that the acute tension which has existed for some time has passed away, they repudiate the idea that a lasting peace can be maintained through the means of the forces of destruction. It has always been their belief that large and increasing armaments can never become the basis of friendship or mutual respect. To the stronger power their existence is a constant temptation to aggression and interference; for the weaker power there is always the risk of panic and the feeling of humiliation. They burden the State with vast expense, diverting labor and draining the means available for reform.

"The members of the Council welcome the Foreign Secretary's desire for the spread of arbitration in international agreements, and assure him and the government of their warm approval of any steps that may be taken to extend agreements with this end in view.

"They regard, however, with grave disquiet the growth, especially in connection with the Committee of Imperial Defense, of the influence of the professional expert on the Cabinet and the House of Commons in questions of foreign policy.

"*Resolved*, 2. That this Council expresses the hope that H. M. Government will seize any occasion such as is now suggested in the Austro-Hungarian press for an agreement for the arrest of naval armaments as between this country and Austria-Hungary."

Program of the Geneva Peace Congress. We have already given in a previous number the principal subjects that will be discussed at the Nineteenth Universal Peace Congress, which opens at Geneva on the 23d of this September. Following is the program of the different days:

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

2 P. M. Meeting of the Commission of the International Peace Bureau.

8.30 P. M. Reception of the delegates by the Committee on Organization at the Atheneum.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

10 A. M. Opening session of the Congress in the Hall of the University.

2 P. M. Meeting of the committees of the Congress.

4 P. M. Visit to the various places of interest in the city.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

9 A. M. Meetings of the committees.

10 A. M. Session of the Congress.

2 P. M. Reception at the Ariana and garden party.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

9 A. M. Meetings of the committees.

10 A. M. Session of the Congress.

3 P. M. Special meeting of the delegates.

8.30 P. M. Soirée in Victoria Hall.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

Tour of the Lake. Dinner at the Bouveret. Reception at Lausanne-Ouchy.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

9 A. M. Meetings of the committees.

10 A. M. Session of the Congress.

8.30 P. M. Public Mass Meeting with addresses in the Commercial Hall.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

10 A. M. Closing session of the Congress.

12 M. Closing banquet at the "Maison Communale de Plainpalais."

What the Peace Organizations Are Doing.

The Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia, after having held its annual conventions in the Peace Grove at Mystic, Conn., for forty-four years, has given up that as its place of meeting, and has offered for sale the Peace Grove and the Peace Temple located in it. The Union will hold its convention this year at Buck Hill Falls, Pa., on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of this September.

The Interparliamentary Union will hold its conference this year at Geneva, Switzerland, beginning on the 18th of September and continuing for four days. Some dozen or more members of the United States Congress will attend, including Senator Theodore E. Burton, who has been a prominent and influential member of the Union for many years. Senator Burton sailed for Europe on the 17th of last month. Hon. Richard Bartholdt, president of the interparliamentary group in Congress, who has been an indefatigable worker in the Union, expects also to be able to go to Geneva.

Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Peace Endowment, and Prof. George Grafton Wilson, head of the International Law Department of Harvard University, went to Christiania, Norway, on the 1st of August, to attend the conference of the Institute of International Law. A special committee of the institute, of which Professor Wilson and Prof. John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, are members, has consented to act as adviser of the division of international law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The objects of the Church of England Peace League, as set out in its constitution, are two-fold: (1) To keep prominently before members of the Church of England the duty of combatting the war spirit as contrary to the spirit of Christianity, and of working actively for peace as part of the divine ideal of human society; (2) to promote universal and permanent peace among nations—(a) by encouraging the growth of international friendship, and (b) by working for the adoption of arbitration and conciliation in the place of war, and for other peaceful means of settling international disputes. The secretary of the League is M. H. Huntsman, 167 St. Stephen's House, London, S. W.

The executive committee of the American Association for International Conciliation has announced that arrangements have been completed whereby the recently established *Verband für Internationale Verständigung*, with headquarters at Frankfurt, shall act in Germany as the German branch of the International Conciliation Association.

At the convention of the American Institute of Banking, held at Salt Lake City last month, Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University and Head Director of the World Peace Foundation, delivered on the 23d ult. a very forceful and impressive address on the relations of debt, banking, pawnbroking and democracy to war and peace. The convention hall was crowded to its utmost capacity and the *Deseret Evening News*, in its report, says that Dr. Jordan's address held the audience intently. We shall hope to publish the substance of the address in an early issue of this journal.